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Human Development

All information pertaining to education was obtained from the Minneapolis Public Schools.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board provided data for the sections on parks and recreation.

Material about libraries was obtained from the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center.

The Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights provided discrimination case data and information about educational activities.

The Youth Coordinating Board provided information on youth services.

Hennepin County provided all data concerning income assistance and community social services.

This chapter can also be found on the city's web site at: www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/planning

Minneapolis Public Schools
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Minneapolis Public Schools

The mission of the Minneapolis Public Schools is to ensure that all students learn and to support students' growth into knowledgeable, skilled, confident citizens capable of succeeding in their work, personal, and family lives into the 21st century.

There has been a continuous increase in student enrollment at the elementary level since 1983. In the 1999-2000 school year, however, enrollment decreased by 283 students to a total student enrollment of 49,081. The student population is expected to increase at the elementary and secondary levels over the next two to three years. Looking ahead beyond three years, enrollments are expected to continue to grow but at an increasingly slower rate, particularly at the elementary level.

Enrollment

The following table entitled "Enrollment History by Grade, 1994 – 1999" from the school district shows total enrollment history from 1994 to the present time.

Educational Program

The Minneapolis Public Schools, the largest school district in Minnesota, provides students with a truly international education that will better prepare them for life in a global community. More than 9,000 students who are currently learning English also speak another language in their home.

Families may choose community or magnet schools, with at least ten school options available for kindergarten families and more than fifteen programs available for high school students. Ninety-four percent of incoming kindergarten families receive their first choice.

While many districts are cutting funding for arts programs, forty Minneapolis Public Schools have received a \$3.2 million Annenberg Challenge Grant to integrate the arts throughout the curriculum, a strategy that has been shown to improve academic achievement. Only Minneapolis, New York City and the Getty Education Institute's consortium have received these prestigious Annenberg grants focusing on the arts.

Students in Minneapolis benefit from corporate partnerships with General Mills, Incorporated, Cargill, Incorporated, Dayton Hudson Corporation, The Pillsbury Company, the Walker Art Center and U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray.

ENROLLMENT HISTORY BY GRADE, 1994 - 1999

GRADE	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Pre-K*	568	474	469	476	432	469
K	4,707	5,101	4,998	5,030	4,800	4,447
(Pre-K & K)	5,275	5,575	5,467	5,506	5,232	4,916
1	4,238	4,365	4,623	4,575	4,474	4,083
2	3,989	4,186	4,308	4,476	4,398	4,281
3	3,863	3,914	4,095	4,192	4,356	4,190
4	3,796	3,810	3,810	4,015	4,128	4,177
5	3,572	3,741	3,755	3,752	3,937	3,948
6	3,478	3,574	3,678	3,671	3,564	3,698
(1-6)	22,936	23,590	24,269	24,681	24,857	24,377
7	3,240	3,438	3,411	3,576	3,483	3,448
8	3,056	3,067	3,251	3,307	3,409	3,382
(7-8)	6,296	6,505	6,662	6,883	6,892	6,830
9	3,443	3,688	3,804	3,997	4,006	4,138
10	2,834	2,949	3,021	3,226	3,315	3,314
11	2,389	2,408	2,549	2,574	2,655	2,909
12	2,062	2,122	2,158	2,292	2,407	2,597
(9-12)	10,728	11,167	11,532	12,089	12,383	12,958
TOTAL	45,235	46,837	47,930	49,159	49,364	49,081

Through strong family involvement and community support, the students and staff of the Minneapolis Public Schools celebrated numerous achievements in the 1998-99 school year including: 54 National Merit Scholars, 62 International Baccalaureate graduates, MN Alliance for Arts in Education Principal of the Year, Presidential Awardee for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching, and MN Academic Challenge Coach of the Year.

For more information about Minneapolis Public Schools, visit their web site: www.mpls.k12.mn.us For general information: 612/668-0230. TTY: 612/668-0001.

Minneapolis Public Schools news and information can also be found at KBEM FM radio 88.5 and Minneapolis Paragon Cable television channel 35A.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (FALL 1999)

Early Childhood Education	1
Elementary Schools	50
K-8 Elementary Schools	16
K-9 Interdistrict Schools	1
Middle Schools	8
High Schools	7
Special Education Schools	6
Alternative Schools	32
Total	121

STUDENT ENROLLMENT (FALL 1999)

PreKindergarten	469
High Five/Kindergarten	4,447
Grades 1-6	24,377
Grades 7-8	6,830
Grades 9-12	12,958
Total	49,081

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (FALL 1998)

African American	43.4%
Asian American	14.4%
Hispanic American	6.5%
Native American	5.6%
White American	30.0%

English language learners	17%
Eligible for free or reduced price lunch	67%
Student mobility	46%
Students receiving special education	12.0%

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE

K-3	19
4-8	25
9-12	26

EMPLOYEES (1998-99)*

Teachers	4,839
Support Staff	6,244
Principals/Administration	357
Total	11,440

*Includes approximately 3,000 part-time employees.

BUDGET (1999-2000)

General Fund	\$402,010,111
Referendum Fund	38,848,579
Food Services	16,694,042
Community Education	15,025,004
Building Construction	89,825,000
Debt	39,231,370
Other	37,058,800
Total	\$638,692,906

Per Pupil Spending	\$8,797
State per pupil	\$6,312

Family Involvement

The Office of Family Involvement (OFI) supports schools and families in building strong partnerships that promote student learning. Through training and access to resources, they help schools, families and the community "Team Up for Learning" and work together to help students achieve success. OFI can be reached at 612-627-2255.

Immunizations—No Shots, No School

With the cooperation of numerous community partners, over 98 percent of Minneapolis Public Schools' students complied with state immunizations by the end of the first week of the 1998-99 school year. During the 1999-2000 *No Shots, No School* immunizations campaign, parents were again informed that students must have up-to-date immunizations before starting school. A record 98.6 percent were immunized by the first week of school. For more information about required immunizations call 612-588-3003.

FOOD SERVICES

Meal	Cost	Served Daily
Breakfast		15,000
Elementary	\$.95	
Secondary	\$1.10	
Milk	\$.35	
Lunch		29,000
Elementary	\$1.40	
Secondary	\$1.60	

All meals meet or exceed USDA guidelines for good nutrition. Free and reduced-priced meals are also available to eligible students. To apply for free or reduced-priced meals call the Nutrition Center at 612-627-2853. Applications for free/reduced meals qualify the schools for additional education funds.

Referendum

The 1999 referendum report card is a clear example of the district's accountability to the community. The report shows that taxpayer investment in the Minneapolis Public Schools is showing results. When Minneapolis voters approved an additional school tax in 1996, the district was able to achieve the lowest class sizes in the metro area. From 1997 to 1999, the average passing rates for eighth-graders taking Minnesota's

Family and Community Educational Services

Family and Community Educational Services (FACES), part of the Minneapolis Public Schools, exists to support the learning and participation of adults and children to improve their lives and their communities. It supports the primary mission of the school district, ensuring that all children learn by offering learning and enrichment opportunities for adults, children, and families.

FACES Programs

Early education for children and their parents.

Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE) carries out its mission by offering classes, home visits, and special needs services throughout Minneapolis. ECFE works closely with Minneapolis' K-12 programs, particularly in the areas of Special Education and Adolescent Parent Education. Partnerships and collaboration with community based agencies provide services for families in many additional locations. During the 1998-1999 school year, 9,309 children and over 9,745 adults participated. These figures reflect a fifty percent gain in service delivery since last year. All city residents with young children, regardless of economic status, intellectual range, or at-risk factors are eligible for the program.

Year-round enrichment opportunities for children and youth.

Extended day programs were planned and implemented by 36 Community Education Coordinators, who worked with school staff, parents, community members and community organizations. Their goal was to provide additional opportunities for learning and development to over 30,000 youth during 1998-1999. These programs are developed around the Search Institute's asset model of youth development.

Youth Development and Youth Service gives young people the opportunity to serve the community and to learn from the experience. Secondary students in grades 9-12 can earn one credit for participation in youth service projects. Approximately 20,000 young people benefited during the 1998-1999 school year.

Summer Programs for K-6th grade youth include Sports Arts Plus, Summer Enrichment, and Swimming Programs. Approximately 14,000 youth participated during the summer of 1999. Older students, ages 13-18, participated in Phat Summer, a collaboration among schools, parks, and the Youth Coordinating Board. It offered evening programming from 7:00-10:30 p.m. Over 2,000 youth were served daily during the eight week program.

Year-round school age child care services.

Minneapolis Kids is the district's answer to safe, affordable school age child care. It offers high quality, year-round service for parents during periods when students are not involved in their regular school day. Eleven programs are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Six remaining sites will be involved in the accreditation process this year. The 1998-1999 program operated in 17 school buildings and served 1,400 children from over 900 families.

Basic skills education for adults.

This program serves learners, ages 16 and older, who are not enrolled in school. It offers the following educational opportunities at no cost: Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma (GED), English as a Second Language (ESL), Citizenship Instruction and Distance Learning, and Regina's work-study program. During 1998-1999, over 5,700 adults took classes at 16 sites, and 1,291 GED's and 100 high school diplomas were awarded. The program served 30 percent more students than previous year.

General skill building classes for adults.

Adults in all stages of life enjoy a large variety of high quality, low cost classes and programs. Classes are designed to fit the needs of single people, working adults, older adults, parents, and adults with disabilities. Topics cover a wide range of interests, including physical fitness, business and computer technology, home improvement, financial management, and consumer information. In 1998-1999, Community Programs served 22,000 adults with skill building, life enhancing classes.

Disability Access Services.

All FACES classes and services are available to people with disabilities. Accommodations include, but are not limited to, sign language interpreter, accessible classroom location, and alternate format of class materials. Classes focus on skill development in reading and math, independent living, recreation and leisure interests. Participants learn skills to improve their lives at home, at work, and in the community. During 1998-1999, approximately 2,000 adults were served.



Non-Public Schools

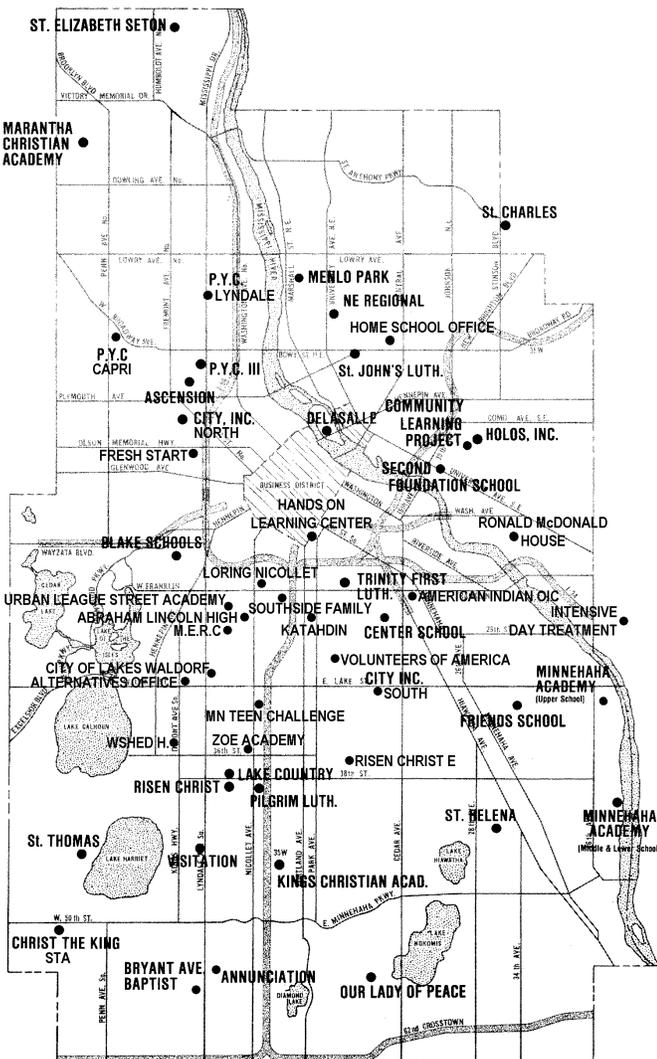
The Minneapolis non-public school enrollment in the fall of 1998 was 6,509 students, an increase of 19 students from 1997. In 1998 non-public school enrollment made up 11.7 percent of total school enrollment in Minneapolis. At the beginning of the 1998 school year, there were 28 non-public school facilities serving Minneapolis students. (Data for non-public schools was not available for the 1999-2000 school year.)

The table below displays the total number of school age students in Minneapolis schools each year since 1984, and it compares public and non-public school enrollments. The proportion of non-public to public students has remained relatively constant over the last six years. In 1998, non-public enrollment made up 11.7 percent of total school enrollment.

Minneapolis students also attend non-public schools located outside the city. Generally, this cross-boundary attendance occurs at all grade levels.

The following map identifies the location of the non-public schools presently serving Minneapolis students.

NON-PUBLIC AND ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, 1999



COMPARISON OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1984 - 1998

Fall Count	Total Enroll	Public		Non-public	
		Enroll.	%	Enroll.	%
1984	47,750	37,522	78.6	10,228	21.4
1985	48,327	38,483	79.6	9,844	20.4
1986	48,407	38,872	80.3	9,535	19.7
1987	47,974	39,386	82.9	8,588	17.9
1988	47,365	39,083	82.5	8,282	17.5
1989	48,241	40,127	83.2	8,114	16.8
1990	49,111	41,139	83.8	7,972	16.2
1991	48,732	42,189	86.5	6,543	13.4
1992	49,830	43,313	86.9	6,517	13.1
1993	51,103	44,405	86.9	6,698	13.1
1994	52,215	45,235	86.6	6,980	13.4
1995	53,853	46,837	87.0	7,016	13.0
1996	54,243	47,930	88.4	6,313	11.6
1997	55,854	49,364	86.9	6,490	13.1
1998	55,590	49,081	88.3	6,509	11.7

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS Fall Enrollment, 1997 and 1998*

School	Grade	1997	1998
Annunciation	K-8	384	396
Ascension	PreK-8	231	244
Blake	9-12	417	434
Bryant Ave Baptist	K-12	56	68
Christ the King	K-8	421	438
City of Lakes Waldorf School	PreK-8	199	197
DeLaSalle	9-12	406	475
Family Network Inc. (closed)	0	0	0
Friend's School (moved)	K-6	0	0
Fourth Baptist Christian (moved)	PreK-12	0	0
Lake Country	PreK-8	254	246
Maranatha	K-12	467	579
Minnesota Teen Challenge (Priv. Alt. As of 9/99)	8-12	41	0
Minnehaha Academy	K-12	1040	1062
N.E. Reg (Holy Cross & St Cyril)	K-8	230	204
Our Lady of Peace	K-8	411	445
Pilgrim Lutheran	K-8	106	99
Kings Christian	K-12	96	99
Risen Christ	K-8	471	433
Second Foundation	K-12	39	38
Seed Academy (charter school as of 9/98)	2-7	76	0
St. Charles	K-8	380	383
St. Elizabeth Seton	K-8	336	278
St. Helena	K-8	180	166
St. John's Lutheran	K-8	60	55
Trinity 1st Lutheran	K-8	71	43
Visitation	K-6	112	122
Zoe Academy	PreK	6	5
Total		6,490	6,509
Home Instruction		488	465

*Note: The schools listed are intended only to provide the detail for the non-public school enrollment totals in 1997 and 1998, shown on the previous table. The schools and their enrollments are provided by the Minneapolis Public Schools. No attempt has been made to document the various openings, closings, consolidations, or moves that may have taken place. The school enrollments include non-residents of the city.



Parks and Recreation

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, an elected body, oversees a diverse system of land and water areas. The Minneapolis Park System consists of more than 170 park properties including local and regional parks, playgrounds, totlots, triangles, golf courses, gardens, picnic areas, nature sanctuaries and a 55-mile parkway system. Together, these properties total nearly 6,400 acres of land and water.

Within the park system there are 47 neighborhood recreation centers; 11 supervised beaches; three outdoor swimming pools; 39 outdoor ice rinks; one indoor ice skating and hockey complex; six 18-hole golf courses; a Golf Learning Center; 396 baseball and softball diamonds; and 167 tennis courts. There are also 38 miles of walking paths, 36 miles of biking/skating paths, and a winter recreation complex at Wirth Park.

In addition, many Minneapolis cultural and historic amenities are located on park land or administered by the Park Board, such as:

- Minneapolis Sculpture Garden
- Minneapolis Institute of Arts
- Historic Fort Snelling
- Stevens House
- Godfrey House

Various divisions of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board provide planning, development, maintenance, and police protection to the city's recreational facilities, and recreational programming for all ages, from toddlers to senior citizens.

Capital and Master Planning Projects

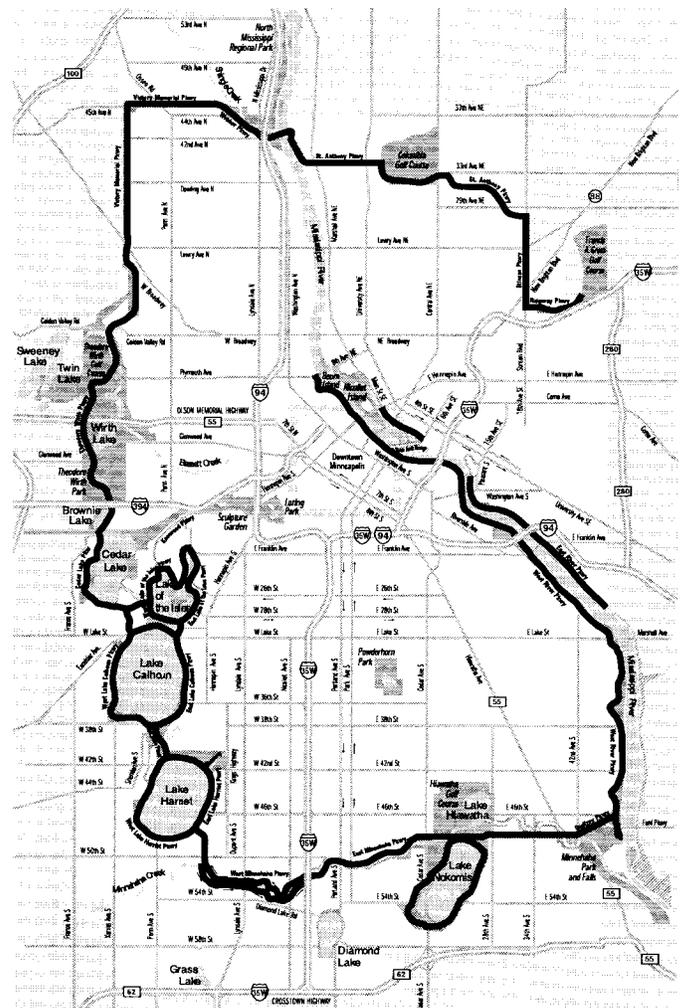
A number of building renovation or construction projects were completed or initiated in 1999. Funding for these projects drew upon a number of sources, including Net Debt Bonds (NDB), the Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP), federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), state Youth Initiative and Youth Enrichment Grants (YIG and YEG), and Park Board and School Board funds. These building projects include collaboration with the School Board in construction of a new gymnasium and roof replacement at Armatage Park; construction of a new recreation building at Brackett Park; renovations of community centers at North Commons and Van Cleve Parks; and an historically accurate exterior restoration of the Golf Chalet at Theodore Wirth Park. Schematic designs for a new Arts Center at Loring Park were completed and fundraising is now underway for this project.

The Park Board focused much attention this year on laying the groundwork for new and upgraded state-of-the-art athletic facilities in locations distributed around the city. A master plan was developed for the expansion and renovation of the Northeast Athletic Field. Construction of the plan, which includes two new soccer fields, expanded parking, and upgraded ballfields, would require approximately \$5.8 million in funding; no source has been currently identified.

Design development continued for a major athletic complex at Fort Snelling, to be funded through a \$9 million bond initiative. This year's preplanning activities have included land acquisition and provision of utility service to the site.

Through the use of Net Debt Bonds, NRP funds, and/or DNR and Youth Initiative grants, new park playgrounds and other sitework were completed at Cavell, Van Cleve, Marcy, and Victory parks, and construction was initiated at East Phillips Park. The Master Plan for the expanded Central Park was implemented with a new ballfield, tennis courts, and picnic area. Implementation of the Loring Park Master Plan continued with playground and path improvements; funding sources included NDB, YIG, and private donations. NRP-funded improvements at Upton Woods near Cedar Lake included a new entrance area and a hand pump. Plans were developed for playground and site improvements adjacent to the 32nd Street Beach at Lake Calhoun, and a Master Plan was developed for site improvements at Lake Hiawatha Park. Responding to growing interest in the provision of areas for exercising dogs off-leash, preliminary selection was made of a number of potential locations for such facilities; this planning effort will continue in 2000.

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS



Regional Park projects

The Mississippi River

The riverfront remained a focus of Intensive planning efforts in 1999. Capping a two-year effort, a Master Plan was completed for park development and land use changes for the Upper River area of Minneapolis, extending from Plymouth Avenue to the north city limits on both sides of the river. Partnering with the Park Board in this planning effort were the Minneapolis Planning Department, MCDA, and Hennepin County; funding was partially provided by a state Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources grant. Over a several-decade timespan, the plan charts a vision for a substantial shift to river-enhancing land uses in the area, extension of continuous riverside public access and greenspace along both banks of the river, the creation of a new riverside residential neighborhood, and extensive environmental enhancements in the areas of riverbank restoration, habitat creation, stormwater cleansing, and contamination remediation. Within the Upper River corridor, construction began on Phase II of improvements within North Mississippi Regional Park, including a shelter building, wading pool, playground, and parking lot. These improvements were financed by Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission (MPOSC) funding.

In the Central Riverfront, contamination remediation at Bohemian Flats was completed using DNR funding. Detailed planning for the lower tailrace portion of Mill Ruins Park was also completed. This \$3.2 million project phase, to be constructed in 2000 using federal (ISTEA and CDBG), state (St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board), and county funding, will include removal of a large amount of gravel overburden from the site, reopening the historic tailrace canal, restoration of historic tailrace and mill foundation walls, and establishment of a bicycle and pedestrian circulation system. Negotiations continued toward the potential generation of hydropower within the park; the historic tunnel infrastructure could be used to generate sufficient power to furnish most of the park system's electrical needs. The Park Board continued to work cooperatively with the Department of Natural Resources in planning for a whitewater boating course just downstream of Hennepin Island.

In the Lower Gorge, a portion of the Master Plan for the West Bank was implemented with funding from NRP and DNR sources. This project phase involved access improvements to the Winchell Trail along the river bluff. Stimulated by the University of Minnesota's forthcoming construction of a new South Mall and Riverbend Commons student housing facility, master planning began for improvements to East River Flats Park and the adjacent section of East River Parkway.

Nokomis Park

A Vegetation Concept Plan was completed to guide revegetation of Nokomis Park in the aftermath of devastating storms in 1998. This plan designates areas

for reforestation, savanna and prairie restoration, and wetland creation, as well as a palette of lakeshore treatment approaches. Using NRP funds, the first phase of this Concept Plan was implemented in the form of an Arboretum at the Oak Point area on the east side of the lake. This project was the designated site of the city's 1999 Arbor Day activities, and over 500 volunteers were involved in planting trees and other support activities.

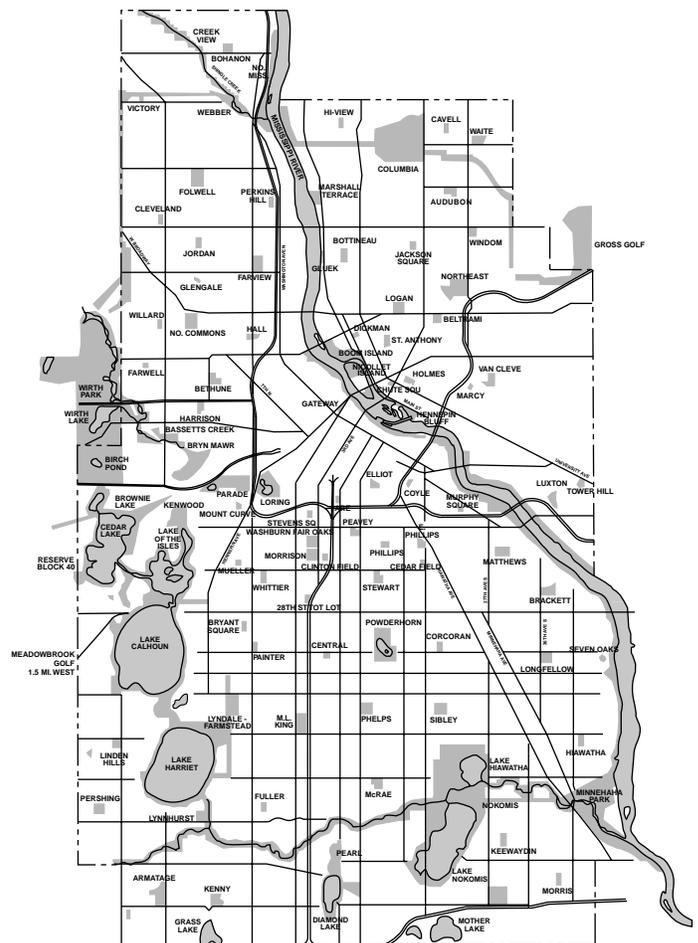
Minnehaha Park

Construction was initiated on Phase IV of the Minnehaha Park Master Plan, which includes reconstruction of Minnehaha Avenue, construction of new bicycle and pedestrian paths, and creation of a picnic area.

Minnehaha Creek

A master plan was completed for approximately \$6.2 million in pathway and environmental upgrades to the Minnehaha Creek Regional Trail system. The plan calls for five miles of new pedestrian and bicycle paths between Lake Harriet and Lake Hiawatha, three new bridges, extensive shoreline stabilization, and upgraded signage and furnishings. Construction will start in 2000 using partial funding acquired to date from federal (ISTEA), state (MPOSC), and city (NRP, Park Board, and NDB) sources; additional funding may be provided by the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District.

CITY, COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND PARKWAYS



Recreation Division

The Recreation Division is responsible for all neighborhood and community centers, playgrounds, pools, beaches, cultural arts, environmental programs, youth sports leagues, adult athletic leagues, citywide adult activities, special events and specialized services for teenage youth. The backbone of the park system is the 50 full service neighborhood-based park centers that offer a year round, tax supported, menu of programs and services designed to meet the needs of Minneapolis citizens of all ages and abilities.

Specific program service highlights:

The Youth Sports League Program offered organized sports programming in twelve different sports serving 10,000 youth between the ages of nine and fourteen. Five new Youth Sports programs (fast pitch softball, girls' hockey, badminton, golf instruction, and tennis) have been added in the last three years.

The Girls Golf Program made huge strides in interest and participation during 1999. In partnership with the Fairway Foundation, MPRB taught over 100 girls the fundamentals of golf at MPRB courses. The girls, as part of the program, were able to participate in the Tiger Woods Clinic & Exhibition held in July at Hiawatha Golf Course.

The Youthline Outreach Mentorship program involved 3,605 youth ages twelve to sixteen in positive recreational activities at twelve parks year-round and at an additional 25 parks during the summer.

Youthline's Outdoor Adventures summer program attracted 449 youth to canoeing, rock climbing, sailing, fishing, camping, hiking and scuba diving. New this year were environmental learning experiences connected to the outdoor adventures. Youth tested water quality at city lakes, learned about the rock cycle and types of rocks, inspected algae and water insects, and visited gray wolves at a nature center, learning what it means to remove animals from the endangered species list.

Girls' Program involved approximately 1000 girls in groups and activities at the twelve Youthline parks and at an additional twelve parks throughout the system. Nearly 600 of these girls participated in monthly citywide activities and 100 girls participated in National Take Our Daughters to Work Day, a mentoring opportunity hosted by the MPRB Girls' Program. 125 girls attended the 8th Annual Girls' Overnight Leadership Development Conference held at Concordia College in June. Ten of the Girls were from the Golden Eagle Program of the American Indian Center.

Courageous Girls Against Guns and Gang Violence did presentations in Minneapolis schools, community events and church groups. Courageous Girls strives to eliminate gun/gang violence by teaching children and

youth preventive strategies and encouraging community involvement.

Summer Stars Programs were once again offered at all of the 50 neighborhood parks. These exciting summer activities were designed especially for families and build on neighborhood special events (such as neighborhood barbecues/picnics, concerts, social gatherings, sports enrichment activities, etc) and reach out to new program users at each park.

The Summer & Mobile Playgrounds Program provided program services at small neighborhood parks without year-round facilities and staff. The Playground on-going programs were enhanced by the addition of Arts & Crafts and Creative Dramatics Specialist components. These program staff traveled around the city to the Playground sites and presented age specific programming. An end-of-summer "event/pageant" was held where Summer Playground participants' talents were showcased.

Phat Summer offered teens late night program options, Monday – Friday from 7:00 to 10:30 p.m. This program involved 4,145 registered youth in late evening activities at 31 park, school and park-school sites 38,236 times during the eight-week summer program.

Tattoo Removal for Youth, a partnership of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board and Abbott Northwestern and Unity Hospitals, assisted 45 new participants to make a positive change in their lives through the removal of gang/cult-related tattoos as well as participate in a self-development program at Minneapolis parks. Youth met with Youthline staff to set school or job goals and complete four hours a month of volunteer work. This volunteer service allows them to access laser treatments at Unity and Abbott Northwestern hospitals.

The FUN EXPERTS, Recreation Division staff, planned a series of monthly events leading up to the Millennium! These events invited the Minneapolis community to come out and remember the past, enjoy the present and look to the future with their neighbors. Millennium events included:

- **July 4th** Fourth of July Celebration at Powderhorn Park
- **August 7th** Old Fashioned Picnic and Jazz Fest at Minnehaha Park
- **September 25th** Fit For The Future – Grand Round Bike and Roll, Fitness Fair
- **October 30th** Haunted Halloween at Rosacker Pool House – a haunted house full of Chills and Thrills!
- **November 20th** Lighting Up Loring! – Celebrating this historic and newly redesigned turn-of-the-century park.



Maintenance/Operations

Capital improvement of the Parkway system continued with the rehabilitation of Theodore Wirth Parkway from Glenwood to State Highway 55, and West Calhoun Parkway from Lake Street to Richfield Road.

The Speed Skating oval was removed from Powderhorn Lake to Armatage park on a trial basis.

A fire closed Bottineau Park Neighborhood center in April. It remained closed during the remainder of 1999. Arson was determined to be the cause.

Two full-sized soccer practice fields were installed along Wirth Parkway between North 26th Street and North 29th Street.

The Stevens House received an exterior renovation and painting during the summer of 1999. The exterior of the Longfellow House was also rehabilitated and repainted.

The outdoor basketball court at North Commons Park was renovated with the help of funding from the Minnesota Timberwolves.

The Minneapolis Public Library is committed to helping people fulfill their quest for information and knowledge. In 1999, the Library Board and staff worked together to prepare a course for future to lead the library system into the 21st century.

Future Directions, 2000-2004:

- **Improve hours of service to meet today's lifestyles**
- **Provide products and services tailored for special populations with a focus on new immigrants, youth and families, and seniors**
- **Maintain the strength and depth of the Central Library collection through its development, review, and preservation**
- **Improve electronic library service delivery through ongoing investments in infrastructure, staff training and development, and development of new electronic services**
- **Commit to major capital improvements for the Central and Community Libraries**

The Minneapolis Public Library (MPL) enhances quality of life for all residents, instills community pride, contributes to the livability of neighborhoods, and strengthens the city's thriving downtown. The library system serves people through:

- **the Central Library on Nicollet Mall in downtown Minneapolis**
- **the Municipal Information Library in City Hall**
- **fourteen community libraries spread throughout the city**
- **one bookmobile that visits more than thirty neighborhood locations**

Library Use

Use of libraries continues to evolve and change as more and more information becomes available online. In the midst of this shift, use of the Central Library increased in 1999, with circulation rising from 769,248 in 1998 to a projected 815,558 in 1999. In-library use of materials also continues to expand, and visitors to the Central Library increased from 743,888 in 1998 to a projected 768,419 in 1999.

In response to a 1998 user survey, hours were expanded at all fifteen Minneapolis Public Libraries by extending closing times from 5:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. as of September 13, 1999.

People often think of libraries as a pleasant combination of buildings, books and other information resources, and people. Behind the "high-touch" experiences of browsing the stacks and pulling a book from the shelf, finding a quiet, sunny spot in which to read, or receiving personal assistance from a friendly librarian is a "high-tech" system that makes the library run smoothly. In 1999, MPL completed a successful transition to a \$1 million integrated library system supplied by Innovative Interfaces, Inc., used to acquire library materials, inventory

and catalog them for public access, and circulate them to registered borrowers. Because the new system conforms to information retrieval standards, it enables MPL to become part of the emerging library information infrastructure being developed throughout Minnesota and the world.

New “Cat” on the Block

The most visible part of the new system is the Web-based online catalog, rolled out on February 18, 1999. This client-server system running on a TCP/IP network installed over the previous year puts the world at library users’ fingertips by integrating the MPL catalog with other databases and the World Wide Web. With point and click options, the new system is faster and easier to use than the library’s previous online catalog (in use since 1991). Users can now...

- explore the MPL catalog, search magazine & newspaper indexes, check MPL’s periodical holdings, and browse the World Wide Web, all from the same workstation
- easily search for items in the library collection based on specific needs (e.g. books in a particular language, items located at the nearest branch, or materials in a specific format)
- create a list of items, print it, save it to disk, or send it to an e-mail address
- view their borrowing records, place a hold, check their place on the waiting list, renew online, and suggest items for the library to purchase.

As the Internet and other online databases become increasingly important in the mix of information resources, this new system helps library staff to better meet users’ needs. For example, some reference questions are now best answered by an online journal article, or by a sound bite or picture on a Web site. As information navigators, library staff can suggest search strategies, explain the advantages of using one search tool over another, and help users understand how to evaluate Web sites for currency, accuracy, authority, purpose, and scope.

During February, nearly 250 new computers were installed at the fifteen Minneapolis libraries for public and staff use. About half of them are provided for library users to search the catalog and the Internet. To introduce the new system, special “open house” events were offered in March at Central and community libraries.

Infrastructure

Along with the new system came changes related to borrowing from MPL. The “grace period” for overdue items was eliminated, but borrowers now have the option to renew items twice (unless on hold for another borrower) and to renew items online as well as in person or by telephone. A new, lower fine rate took effect on teen materials, and the maximum fine on overdue adult and teen materials was reduced.

Another change was minor remodeling at Central Library to provide a more welcoming entry into the library, improve collection security, and enhance access to popular materials and new technology. This modest project will enable better service and help keep the building functional until the new Central Library is built.

Central Library

Since 1885, the Minneapolis Public Library has been building and preserving a collection of value for the community, making the Central Library much more than a city resource. With 2.5 million items—the most extensive public library collection in Minnesota—the Central Library plays an important role as a center for research and reference. As the current Central Library building nears the end of its useful life, the drive to build a new library for the new millennium continues to gain momentum. Throughout 1999, the Library Board/City of Minneapolis joint Implementation Committee worked on identifying potential sites, developing a conceptual design, and devising funding methodology for the new Central Library.

By year’s end, the Committee had recommended preferred sites (all within a one-block radius of the current site), approved a building program, determined costs, and proposed a mix of public and private funding, including referendum, tax increment financing, and sale of the existing site. Just as the library led the renewal of Minneapolis’ “gateway” area in the 1960s, the new project may again spearhead a redevelopment of the north Nicollet Mall through a mixed-use development featuring an architecturally exciting and functional new Central Library.

Community Libraries

It’s also time to “renew” Minneapolis’ aging community libraries. Five historic libraries were built between 1914 and 1931; the newest library in the city was built in 1981. Today, library buildings are familiar and valued neighborhood landmarks, but they are challenged by inadequate infrastructure and increasing demands, many of the fourteen community libraries in Minneapolis are in need of capital improvements. In 1999 MPL conducted a community library user survey and used the results to develop ideas for a ten-year process of improving library services and buildings throughout the city.

Heading into the new millennium, libraries throughout the country are at a crossroads with rising expectations for both traditional and new services and collections. People want their libraries to remain book-oriented while providing lots of electronic resources, to host customary children’s story times and at the same time furnish kid-friendly computers, to continue to offer the classics as well as stock more videos and books on tape.

Ideas for ways to meet these demands are presented in a comprehensive document, *Outlook 2010: A Discussion Plan to Improve All Minneapolis Public Libraries*,

presenting options for service and building improvements. The document was made available at libraries for public review and comment. Based on public feedback, including input received at community meetings in early 2000, the Library Board will set a course for community library development over the next decade.

A Gateway for New Citizens

Early in this century, the Minneapolis Public Library played a key role as a gateway for new immigrants learning English language and culture. Now, through a major grant of \$500,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York announced in 1999, the library is accelerating its services to meet the needs of today's new immigrant families and assist their transition to a successful life in Minneapolis.

Dubbed the "Carnegie Gateway Project," the two-year, multi-phased program builds on the library's existing strengths, including world language collections, homework assistance, literacy and English language tutoring, and outreach. The project centers on the seven community libraries in the city serving significant numbers of new immigrant families (primarily Southeast Asian, Spanish speaking, and East African): East Lake, Franklin, Hosmer, North Regional, Northeast, Sumner, and Roosevelt. The collections at these libraries will be expanded with targeted language and bilingual materials including books, software, videos, and CDs for children, teens, and adults, focusing on English language learning, life skills, and citizenship.

The grant also expands the library's successful Homework Helper program, providing students with individualized assistance on school assignments, a personal connection to the library's resources, and a safe, positive environment for study. Started in 1992 and funded by the Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board, neighborhood grants, and the Minneapolis Public Library, the Homework Helper program had 7,761 student visits in 1999. The grant allowed the expansion of the program to meet the growing need for service to elementary-aged children in the seven targeted community libraries beginning in September 1999, and provided for updated computer equipment and software for use by the students.

A strong adult literacy component of the grant will enhance the services of the Franklin Learning Center at Franklin Community Library, where a majority of the students are from other countries and are learning English as a second language. Through the Carnegie grant, staffing was increased to meet the needs of additional students, the Center's aging computers are being upgraded, and a large collection of new instructional software will be added.

The fourth aspect of the grant is a new initiative, *Library Links!*, providing bilingual library outreach workers to connect with new immigrants through schools and

community agencies. These resource workers will build links between families, social services, and library programs and resources. They will also bring the library to the community through computer demonstrations showing how to use the new Web-based catalog, Internet access, and other useful online resources for literacy and educational support.

The grant, one of 25 given to public libraries in major cities serving large, culturally diverse populations, celebrates the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's gifts to establish public libraries all across America, including three in Minneapolis: Franklin (1914), Sumner (1915), and Hosmer (1916). The Carnegie Gateway Project positions the Minneapolis Public Library to meet the growing need for English language and citizenship instruction among the city's increasingly diverse residents. It will strengthen student academic success, build library-community connections, and reinforce the role of parents as children's first teachers.

Youth Services

Families were invited to "March to the Library" on March 2 to try out the new catalog and celebrate national Read Across America Day, Dr. Seuss' birthday, and MPL's birthday (founded March 2, 1885). Many of the libraries hosted special events during the week, highlighted by Governor Jesse Ventura reading to an auditorium full of children at Central Library on March 5.

The library's annual summer reading program connects children of all ages with the library by promoting reading and fostering educational fun. This year's program, "Library Kids are Cool," offered a "personal best" approach, encouraging children to reach their own capacity, to feel successful and empowered, and to visit the library repeatedly over the summer. It also offered opportunities for teens to be involved in volunteer service. A total of 14,143 children registered as "Library Kids" and more than 22,000 reading awards were given.

The "America Reads" initiative again provided summer VISTA volunteers to work out of Minneapolis libraries and mobilize community support for the goal of making sure every child can read by third grade. The VISTAs represented MPL at neighborhood events and extended the library's summer reading program into 16 Minneapolis Public Schools, reaching 7,000 additional children.

"Reading Rocks" was the theme for National Teen Read Week in October, and libraries sponsored special events for teens featuring masks and puppets, mystery games, and yo-yo stunts, all encouraging creativity and self-esteem. In addition to the free programs, libraries offered free copies of *Dreams of Ours*, a new 'zine by teens for teens, published by MPL. A teen editorial board compiled the publication from more than 75 submissions of creative writing and artwork received at Minneapolis Public Libraries over the summer.

As part of a National Library Week celebration in April, MPL staff and Board presented a panel discussion at the Insight News Public Policy Forum on the library's role in the education of youth in the city. In June, the Bookmobile and library booth were part of the annual "Stand for Children" event, a day of fun and learning for more than 5,000 kids and their families.

Cultural Programs and Outreach

For the ninth year in a row, MPL and Hennepin County Library jointly staffed a display booth at the annual Pride Fair in Loring Park, reaching thousands with the library message. In July, the Bookmobile was a popular attraction in the Minneapolis Aquatennial Grande Day Parade. Many in the crowd cheered for the library when the Bookmobile went by.

Two touring exhibitions displayed at the Central Library highlighted the strength of the library's collections. "Free at Last: A History of the Abolition of Slavery in America" from the Gilder-Lehrmann Institute of American History was on view in the spring, accompanied by a display of treasures from the Special Collections Department's Huttner Abolition and Anti-Slavery Collection as well as children's books and materials from the Sudduth Collection of African American History and Culture at Sumner Library. The Smithsonian exhibition "Red, Hot & Blue: A Salute to American Musicals," a colorful and entertaining multi-media look at the evolution of musical theater, was displayed July 17-August 17. A display of highlights from MPL's outstanding music collection and two free public programs featuring American musicals complemented the exhibition.

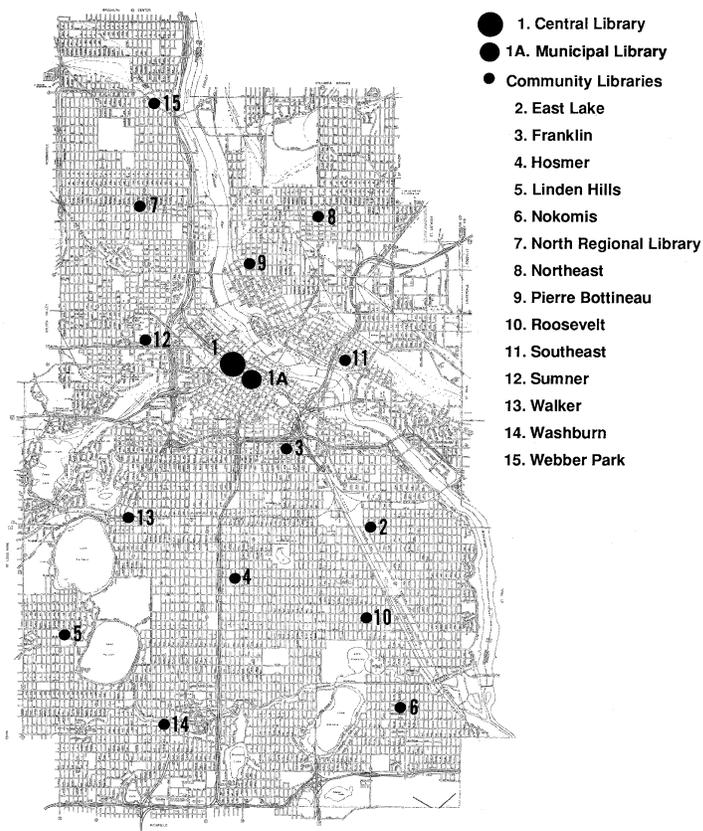
Several special programs celebrated National Poetry Month in April. Sixteen local celebrities read poetry of their choice in Heritage Hall at Central Library as part of U.S. poet laureate Robert Pinsky's "Favorite Poem Project." East Lake Library hosted a Community Poetry Readathon and Franklin Library sponsored a poetry contest for young writers throughout the month.

This year's annual Black History Month speaker sponsored by The Friends of the Minneapolis Public Library in February was author Octavia Butler, whose novels take an uncompromising look at such serious issues as power, race, and survival in the imaginative genre of science fiction. During October libraries sponsored a celebration of National Hispanic Heritage Month, featuring educational and participatory performances of Latin American Folkloric music and Paraguayan music and dance. In November libraries hosted readings by children's authors and illustrators in honor of National Children's Book Week, and a December series featured Ojibwa and Lakota storytellers for "Snow on the Ground: Ojibwa & Lakota Tales."

Tomorrow's Library

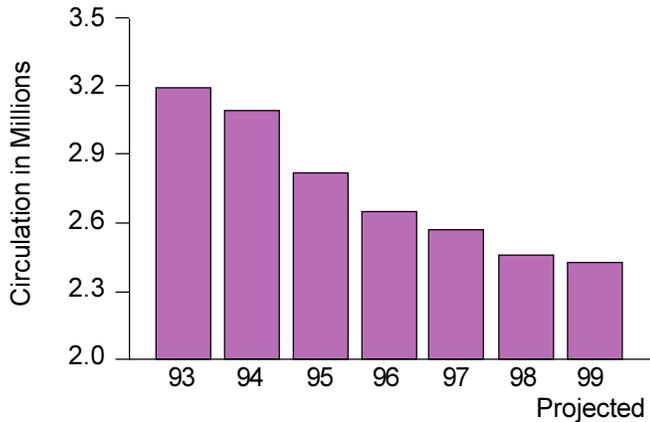
In this era of unprecedented expansion of information in all its formats, the only constant is change. Nevertheless, MPL aims to help shape a positive future for library collections, services, and buildings throughout Minneapolis. The library's foundation supports the freedom to learn, its doors open the gateway to opportunity, and its walls are ever expanding through new technologies. Most of all, the library is a window to the world and a portal to knowledge.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER AGENCIES

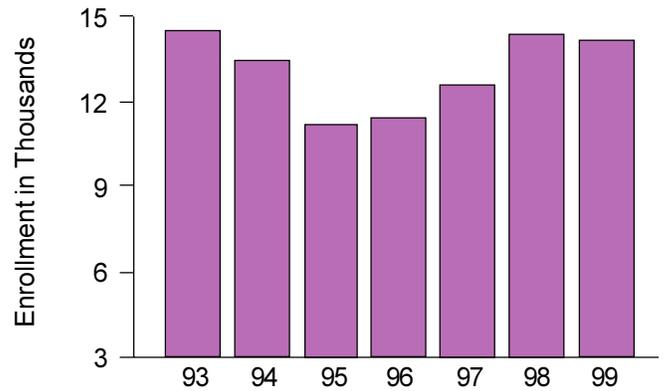


MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER, 1999

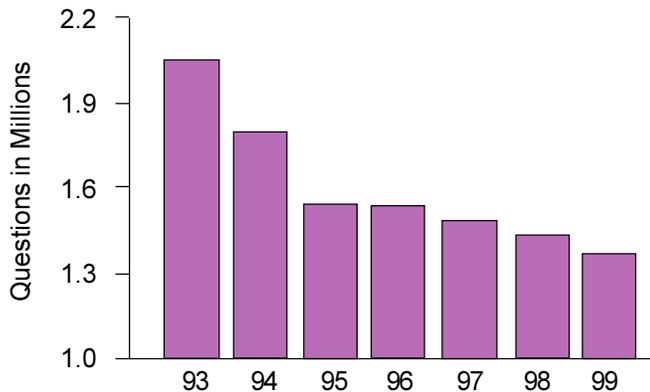
**LIBRARY CIRCULATION
SEVEN YEAR COMPARISON**



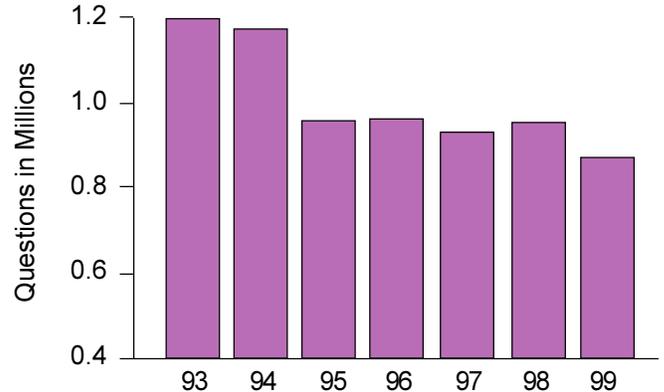
**SUMMER READING AND
ACTIVITIES PROGRAM ENROLLMENT**



**RESEARCH AND FACT FINDING QUESTIONS
IN PERSON**



**RESEARCH AND FACT FINDING QUESTIONS
BY TELEPHONE**



**CENTRAL AND COMMUNITY LIBRARY CIRCULATION
1995 - 1999**

Library	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (proj.)
Central	921,400	835,906	809,346	769,248	729,325
EastLake	247,457	227,900	221,805	202,287	185,000
Franklin	54,794	55,346	59,245	56,318	55,000
Hosmer*	51,686	22,017	23,054	75,483	72,000
Linden Hills	169,702	144,009	141,090	132,657	127,000
Nokomis	187,205	176,892	171,127	164,151	165,650
North Regional	195,028	177,108	169,782	143,889	122,000
Northeast	147,017	138,230	135,644	126,700	120,000
Pierre Bottineau	23,174	23,957	23,847	25,985	27,400
Roosevelt	88,550	81,101	83,929	74,142	67,600
Southeast	89,308	75,740	69,452	66,328	67,700
Sumner	44,427	39,278	40,403	32,154	32,000
Walker	85,587	183,894	182,836	180,192	179,000
Washburn	443,381	400,887	389,781	365,941	360,000
Webber Park	60,546	54,530	48,355	42,049	35,000
Bookmobile	2,883	14,948	15,568	16,694	17,000
Readmobile**	6,557	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Hosmer was closed for remodeling until October 1997.

** Readmobile not used by the Minneapolis Public Library beginning in 1996.



Civil Rights and Diversity

The Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights (MDCR) was established in 1967 to enforce the city's Title 7, Civil Rights Ordinance. In addition to the investigative and contract compliance functions, the department offers a number of educational outreach services to help inform, educate and empower communities about issues regarding civil rights, prejudice and discrimination. The Small and Underutilized Business Program encourages and fosters the economic development of small businesses, including those owned by women and minorities, by addressing barriers to their success and promoting their opportunity to participate in the commerce of the City of Minneapolis. All services and literature are free and available to the public.

The MDCR investigates discrimination complaints throughout the city. These complaints arise in areas including housing, employment, education and public services, and are based on factors including race, sex, disability, and sexual orientation. MDCR records indicate that the majority of discrimination charges filed with the MDCR are on the basis of race and are in the area of employment. The following table shows trends in discrimination charges filed with the MDCR from 1991 – 1996.

From 1997 – November 15, 1999, data on the number of discrimination charges filed was available only in the aggregate:

From 1997 – 1998, 73 percent of charges filed were in the area of Employment; 15 percent in the area of Public Accommodations; 12 percent in the area of Housing; and 12 percent in other areas.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGES FILED WITH THE MINNEAPOLIS DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, 1991 - 1996

	Year	Employment	Housing	Public Accommodation	Education	Public Services	Other ¹
Race	1991	119	51	11	0	4	0
	1992	139	29	12	0	3	0
	1993	153	14	8	3	2	0
	1994	167	46	14	1	4	0
	1995	134	20	14	1	1	1
	1996	117	29	16	2	2	4
Sex ²	1991	39	1	3	0	0	0
	1992	39	3	1	0	0	0
	1993	57	3	3	3	0	0
	1994	36	11	0	1	0	0
	1995	44	2	0	1	0	0
	1996	39	3	0	2	0	0
Disability	1991	21	1	2	0	0	0
	1992	12	4	2	0	0	0
	1993	23	8	7	0	1	1
	1994	23	3	3	1	1	0
	1995	12	0	1	1	0	0
	1996	15	1	1	0	2	0
Affectational Preference	1991	19	1	3	1	2	0
	1992	23	2	0	0	0	0
	1993	8	1	5	1	0	1
	1994	3	0	4	0	0	0
	1995	2	2	0	0	0	0
	1996	6	2	0	0	0	0
Other ³	1991	13	6	6	0	0	0
	1992	57	8	1	0	1	0
	1993	23	15	1	0	0	0
	1994	22	7	1	0	0	0
	1995	23	4	0	0	0	0
	1996	23	7	0	0	0	1

¹ Other includes: lending practices, aiding and abetting, etc.

² Sex includes sex discrimination and sexual harassment.

³ Other includes: age, public assistance status, familial status, reprisal, religion, creed, ancestry; etc.

Of Employment charges filed, 66 percent were on the basis of race, 13 percent on the basis of sex, 9 percent on an "other" basis, 6 percent on the basis of a disability, 4 percent on the basis of age, and 2 percent on the basis of affectional preference.

Of Housing charges filed, 67 percent were on the basis of race, 24 percent on an "other" basis, and 9 percent on the basis of a disability.

Of Public Accommodation charges filed, 78 percent were on the basis of race; 19 percent on an "other" basis, and 3 percent on the basis of sex.

Of Public Service charges filed, 50 percent were on the basis of race, 33 percent on the basis of sex, and 17 percent on an "other" basis.

Case closure data (available at MDCR) indicates a steady rate of closure.

The MDCR also monitors the participation of women, minorities and qualified disabled persons in city-contracted work. The MDCR offers technical assistance to contractors and vendors who must draft and implement affirmative action plans for construction projects or when providing goods and services to the City of Minneapolis.

Educational and Outreach Services

Landlord and Tenant Training

The Civil Rights Department has seen an increase in the number of requests from landlords and tenants to understand housing discrimination issues. The department is revising the *Minneapolis Fair Housing Manual* that uses specific examples to explain housing discrimination issues to landlords, property managers and tenants. Look for the revised *Manual* early in 2000. The manual will be available in different languages. Call the department to obtain a free copy.

Civil Rights Workshops

The Civil Rights Department is available for presentations at the request of community groups and organizations on a weekly basis. The purpose of the Community Relations Coordinator is to educate and empower the community members about their rights as protected under Title 7, Civil Rights Ordinance/ Minneapolis Code of Ordinances. The presentations include role-playing and question and answer format. Complaint Intake is also available at that time to ensure that the MDCR is available to the community when needed. Informational materials are available in Somali, Spanish, Hmong, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Russian, and Lao. The workshop participants gain a better understanding of the nature and effects of illegal discrimination when role playing and didactic communication occurs. The department offers additional workshops as requested.

Department Publications

The department developed the new publication, *A Guide to Understanding Our Laws and Your Civil Rights*, to answer the most commonly asked questions about the Minneapolis Civil Rights Ordinance. The publication also includes a description of the department's Investigation Unit. Fair housing is the topic that begins the new media campaign. Public Service announcements on the radio, cable, and flyers are distributed to individuals and organizations throughout the community. In addition to the new department website in early spring of 2000, the department continues to provide a variety of publications such as brochures addressing specific civil rights issues, coloring books for children, and annual reports.

The Civil Rights Department has printed materials and a VHS video library on a wide variety of civil and human rights topics. The annual report is available in Braille and on diskette. To borrow from the library or request printed materials, contact the Community Relations Coordinator at 673-2582.

Small and Underutilized Business Program

In the Fall of 1999, the Small and Underutilized Business Program launched its "New Beginning" when a new chapter, Chapter 427, was added to Title 16 of the Minneapolis Code of Ordinances relating to Planning and Development to enact what shall be known as the Small and Underutilized Business Program. The MDCR Director shall distribute annual reports to the City Council and Mayor summarizing the information gathered pursuant to this program, including information about any other activities undertaken by or on behalf of the city to further the objectives of the Small and Underutilized Business Program.



Early Childhood Care and Education

In past years the State of the City has included information on early childhood care and education, including a list of all licensed child care facilities in Minneapolis and their capacity. This year we have been unable to obtain this information. For information from 1997, refer to the 1998 State of the City. For more information, contact the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association (341-1177).



Youth Services

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board (YCB) is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting the healthy, comprehensive development of Minneapolis children and youth ages 0-20 through collaborative action.

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board was established in 1985 through a state authorized joint powers agreement among the City of Minneapolis, Special School District #1, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, the Minneapolis Public Library Board, and the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

The YCB is governed by a thirteen member board of elected officials. They include the Mayor of Minneapolis, two Minneapolis City Council Members, two Minneapolis School Board Members, two Hennepin County Commissioners, one Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Commissioner, one Minneapolis Library Board Member, the Chief Judge of Hennepin County District Court-Juvenile Division, the Hennepin County Attorney, and Chairpersons of the Minneapolis Delegations to the Minnesota House of Representatives and the Minnesota State Senate.

Ongoing Initiatives

Way to Grow

Way to Grow (WTG) is a city-wide school readiness initiative that seeks to assist families and children (ages 0-6) through a community-driven approach that builds on family strengths and the natural support systems within each community. WTG connects families with services and resources available in their community and encourages prevention and early intervention services. The Way to Grow's program plan is to establish Way To Grow projects in each of the eleven Minneapolis planning communities. Currently, Way To Grow is active in the Camden, Central, Longfellow, Near North, Northeast, Phillips, Powderhorn and Southwest communities. In 1996, Way to Grow enrolled 5,744 families, assuring that those families accessed school readiness services.

Neighborhood Early Learning Centers

The Neighborhood Early Learning Center (NELC) initiative was launched in 1991 as a strategy to strengthen families, and to improve school readiness among children, by providing support services for families with young children in accessible, neighborhood locations. The NELC initiative is a bricks and mortar project in that it seeks to create physical spaces for occupancy by existing or developing early childhood and family programs, and by support services. Typically, services include health care, family support, early childhood education, parent education, and child care. Currently, five NELCs are in operation (Park Place, Dr. Richard R. Green, Camden, Whittier, and Northeast), and two are under development (Little Earth and Mona H. Moede).

Minneapolis Redesign

In 1996, the YCB assumed administrative leadership for Minneapolis Redesign. It is a collaborative effort of families, communities, schools, and other public, private, and nonprofit organizations working together to bring health, social services, and other community resources into school buildings. The effort makes it easier for families to access resources, and for schools and human services to work together on behalf of children and families. The goal is healthy development and school success for all Minneapolis children and youth. Currently, Minneapolis Redesign sites are located at the following Minneapolis schools: Anderson, Northeast, North Star, Washburn, and Roosevelt.

Programs and Partnerships

What's Up? Youth Info Line

Designed to serve young people ages 7-18, the What's Up? Youth Info Line (399-9999) provides callers with up-to-date information regarding youth programs and activities, employment, special events and other information. Minneapolis teens are employed to manage the phone lines, improving accessibility for young callers and providing needed work training opportunities for the city's youth.

Phat Summer

Phat Summer is a collaborative effort involving the YCB, the Office of the Mayor, Minneapolis Public Schools' Family and Community Educational Services, and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. Its purpose is to open school and park buildings during summer evening hours to provide educational and recreation activities for youth ages 12-18. In 1998, nearly 4,000 young people visited 27 Phat Summer sites more than 26,000 times.

Y-MAP (Youth in Minneapolis After School Program)

Y-MAP promotes delivery of positive youth development activities for middle school aged youth by facilitating improved coordination among program providers to address barriers to participation and tie program activities to the school day. Services are delivered at middle schools, elementary schools, parks, libraries, and community centers serving 6th, 7th, and 8th grades.

Beacons Project

Beacons sites are extended-service schools run by community-based organizations working in partnership with Minneapolis Public Schools. Sites offer a range of youth development, educational enrichment, recreation and service learning activities during non-school hours. This project is a collaborative effort between the YCB, YMCA of Greater Minneapolis and Minneapolis Public Schools' Family and Community Education Services (FACES).

The Day of Listening

The Day of Listening is an annual event that brings young people and community leaders together for a day of mutual listening and learning. The program components include the Mayor's State of the City's Youth address, presentations by young people on issues impacting their lives, and an adult-youth mentoring opportunity.

Connections Newsletter

The newsletter disseminates information about YCB activities as well as youth issues and programs in Minneapolis. Connections is published three times a year.

City Children's Nutcracker

Dance instruction and performance opportunities are brought to Minneapolis youth each year through this public/private partnership. Free lessons are provided at neighborhood parks, with the opportunity to participate in a professional energetic production of the Nutcracker Ballet. Partners include Ballet Arts Minnesota and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board.

Search Institute's Assets Development Campaign

The YCB is helping to promote community-wide awareness and support for ensuring that young people have the social/recreational/service/educational opportunities they need to acquire at least 31 of the 40 developmental assets which research indicates they need to be healthy and successful. Assets include such things as positive adult role models and peer influence, giving to community, supportive schools, safety, and self esteem.

YWCA Eastside/Urban Sports Center

The purpose of this partnership between the Minneapolis YWCA and the Minneapolis Public Schools is to build a new facility in south Minneapolis. The YCB assists in the planning and development of the project.

For more information about the YCB call 673-2060, or visit the YCB web site at <http://www.ycb.org>.



Residential Facilities and Special Housing

In 1999 Minneapolis had 76 Community Residential Facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide care and treatment to persons outside of their own residences. In addition to these residential programs, there were other programs for congregate living, such as correctional facilities, emergency shelters, and board and lodging facilities. There are also supportive housing facilities including nursing homes.

Department of Human Services (DHS) Residential Programs

The 76 DHS-licensed programs located in Minneapolis in 1999 represent five licensure categories: child-caring institutions, group homes for children and facilities for the mentally challenged, the chemically dependent, and the mentally ill. A Community Residential Facility, as defined in the Minneapolis Zoning Code, is a facility where one or more persons reside on a twenty-four hour per day basis under the care and supervision of a program licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services. They do not include facilities that are also eligible for licensure by the Minnesota Department of Corrections.

Department of Corrections (DOC) Facilities

The number of correctional programs located in Minneapolis has remained constant for over a decade. There are five programs in Minneapolis which include group foster homes, and juvenile and adult halfway houses. A Community Correctional Facility, as defined by the Minneapolis Zoning Code, is a facility where one or more persons placed by the court (or court services department, parole authority, or other correctional agency having dispositional power over a person charged with or convicted of a crime) or adjudicated delinquent, reside on a twenty-four hour per day basis, under the care and supervision of the Department of Corrections or Hennepin County, or licensed by the Department of Corrections as a corrections facility. This excludes detention facilities. The maximum capacity of such a facility does not exceed thirty-two persons.

Supportive Housing

There are 97 Supportive Housing facilities in Minneapolis, of which 33 are nursing homes. A Supportive Housing Facility, as defined by the Minneapolis Zoning Code, is a facility that provides housing twenty-four hours per day and program or services designed to assist residents with improving daily living skills, securing employment or obtaining permanent housing. Supportive Housing does not include elderly housing with congregate dining; inebriate housing; any facility licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Department of Health or Department of Corrections; any other county, state or federal community correctional facility; fraternities, sororities or other student housing; any facility owned or operated by the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority.

Board and Lodging Facilities

Hennepin County contracts for board and lodging services for persons who need this type of housing program. The county negotiates a daily rate for lodging, meals and services. In 1997, there were 27 board and lodging programs in Minneapolis, with three levels of service provided.

Emergency Shelter Facilities

Hennepin County contracts with and monitors three emergency shelter facilities. The shelters include St. Anne's Shelter and People Serving People, both of which serve families, and Harbor Light which serves single adults. In addition, Hennepin County uses non-contracted shelters, including Lazarus Group (Drake Hotel) for families, and various motels around the city for both families and single adults.

The following table compares the 1998 and 1999 August usage, showing an increase in almost all categories listed.

**AVERAGE NUMBER SHELTERED BY HENNEPIN COUNTY
August 1998 and August 1999***

	1998	1999	Percent Change
Adults Without Children	76	69	- 9%
Family Members	537	697	+30%
Children (In Families)	357	453	+27%
Family Units	144	203	+41%
Number of Persons	613	766	+25%

*August is one of the highest shelter use months during any year. It should also be noted that the total number of shelter users is not the same as the number of homeless people.



Public Assistance

The number of Minneapolis Public Assistance cases (cash grants and medical) decreased by 3.6 percent between year-end 1997 and 1998. Minneapolis at mid-year 1999 had 35,924 public assistance cases. At year-end 1998, the MFIP (Minnesota Family Investment Plan) (family cash assistance) caseload decreased 3.8 percent to 11,254 cases. Year-end 1998 reported 2,779 General Assistance cases, a decrease of 2.3 percent from the previous year-end total. Minnesota Supplemental Aid increased 4.2 percent to 5,960 cases at year-end 1998. The Medical Assistance caseload (those Medical Assistance cases without a cash grant program) decreased 6.1 percent from the

previous year, with 16,700 cases reported at year-end 1998. Minneapolis residents using the Food Stamp program decreased by 4.6 percent to 22,754 at the end of 1998.

The following chart shows trend data for the major income and medical assistance programs provided by Hennepin County.

Minneapolis remains home for 72 percent of the public assistance cash grant clientele in Hennepin County. However, the Minneapolis share of the Medical Assistance-only cases is 55.3 percent, which reflects a high level of use in the rest of the county.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE YEAR-END MONTHLY CASELOADS

		1995	1996	1997	Dec. 1998	June 1999
Total Caseload ¹	Henn. Co.	64,191	63,413	59,505	57,959	57,036
	Mpls.	41,802	41,042	38,052	36,693	35,924
	Mpls. %	65.2%	64.7%	63.9%	63.3%	63.0%
MFIP, RCA, AFDC, FGA ²	Henn. Co.	18,698	17,659	15,616	14,871	14,283
	Mpls.	13,500	12,977	11,695	11,254	10,812
	Mpls. %	72.2%	73.5%	74.9%	75.7%	75.0%
General Asst ³	Henn. Co.	4,621	4,379	3,729	3,702	3,686
	Mpls.	3,589	3,383	2,845	2,779	2,764
	Mpls. %	77.7%	77.2%	75.3%	75.0%	75.0%
Medical Assistance (& GAMC) ⁴	Henn. Co.	32,445	32,829	31,584	30,190	31,237
	Mpls.	18,771	18,755	17,791	16,700	17,274
	Mpls. %	57.9%	57.1%	56.3%	55.3%	55.3%
MN Sup. Aid (MSA)	Henn. Co.	8,427	8,546	8,526	9,196	7,830
	Mpls.	5,942	5,927	5,718	5,960	5,074
	Mpls. %	70.5%	70.5%	67.1	64.8%	64.8%
Emergency Assistance Applications ⁵	Henn. Co.	1,638	1,602	1,264	1,180	1,467
	Mpls.	₅	₅	₅	₅	₅
	Mpls. %					
Food Stamps	Henn. Co.	37,039	34,574	32,176	31,127	31,430
	Mpls.	27,728	25,707	23,842	22,754	22,980
	Mpls. %	74.8%	74.6%	74.1%	73.1%	73.1%

Note: All figures are year-end monthly caseloads and therefore do not reflect the total number served during the year.

¹ Includes: families cash programs (MFIP, AFDC, FGA, RCA); adults cash programs (GA and MSA); and Medical Assistance-only cases (those without cash programs).

² As of July 1998, MFIP and RCA (Refugee Cash Assistance) are the only cash grant programs for families. Former programs of AFDC and FGA ended July 1, 1998. There were some AFDC and FGA cases in 1997 and the early months of 1998.

³ As of July 1998, GA includes only regular General Assistance for singles or couples with no dependent children. In prior years, it also included FGA (Family GA).

⁴ These are Medical Assistance-only cases. They do not include cases that receive cash grants also. All Medical Assistance cases as of December 1998, were 57,826 in Hennepin County and 36,593 in Minneapolis.

⁵ Forty-five percent of all Emergency Assistance applications were approved and received a one-month grant in 1998. In the first half of 1999, 39 percent were approved and received the grant. These numbers are not available for Minneapolis only.

Income assistance programs were at the following levels for Minneapolis residents in June 1999: MFIP (family cash assistance), 10,812 cases; General Assistance (adult cash assistance), 2,764 cases; Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care (only medical, does not include those with cash grants also) 11,274 cases; and Minnesota Supplemental Aid, 5,074 monthly cases. Two additional income assistance programs provided by Hennepin County include: Emergency Assistance with an average of 1,467 applicants per month county-wide; and the Food Stamp program with 22,980 monthly cases in Minneapolis in June, 1999.

All Minneapolis neighborhoods have income-assisted households. The following table shows the total number of public assistance cases in each neighborhood. Some individuals receive more than one type of assistance (cash, food and/or medical).

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
BY MINNEAPOLIS NEIGHBORHOOD, 1998**

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
CAMDEN	
Cleveland	331
Folwell	769
Lind-Bohanon	506
McKinley	500
North River Industrial	na
Shingle Creek	208
Victory	254
Weber Camden	739
NORTHEAST	
Audubon Park	316
Beltrami	124
Bottineau	123
Columbia Park	83
Holland	424
Logan Park	318
Marshall Terrace	82
Northeast Park	70
Sheridan	284
St. Anthony East	269
St. Anthony West	248
Waite Park	208
Windom Park	544
LONGFELLOW	
Cooper	66
Hiawatha	253
Howe	384
Longfellow	410
Seward	758

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
SOUTHWEST	
Armatage	83
East Harriet	320
Fuller	93
Fulton	44
Kenny	32
Kingfield	392
Linden Hills	95
Lynnhurst	44
Windom	473

NEAR NORTH	
Harrison	870
Hawthorne	1,185
Jordan	1,607
Near North	1,526
Sumner Glenwood	184
Willard Hay	1,460

CENTRAL	
Downtown East	16
Downtown West	565
Elliot Park	1,480
Loring Park	921
North Loop	228
Stevens Square	870

UNIVERSITY	
Cedar Riverside	1,215
Como	154
Marcy Holmes	368
Mid-City Industrial	na
Nicollet Island	na
Prospect Park	417
University	na

CALHOUN ISLES	
Bryn Mawr	50
CARAG	243
Cedar Isles Dean	88
East Isles	27
ECCO	38
Kenwood	na
Lowry Hill	35
Lowry Hill East	199
West Calhoun	na

NOKOMIS	
Diamond Lake	107
Ericsson	99
Field	107
Hale	54
Keewaydin	68
Minnehaha	109
Morris Park	120
Northrup	196
Page	na
Regina	283
Wenonah	244



Minnesota Family Investment Plan (MFIP)

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
PHILLIPS	
Phillips	4,280
POWDERHORN	
Bancroft	228
Bryant	422
Central	1,286
Corcoran	427
Lyndale	1,224
Powderhorn Park	934
Standish	452
Whittier	1,966
Total No. Of Cases	37,292

¹The total number of cases includes participants in the following programs:

- Medical Assistance (MA)
- Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (MA/FS)
- AFDC and MA and Food Stamps (AF, MA/FS)
- General Assistance (GA)
- General Assistance and Medical Assistance (GA, MA)
- General Assistance and Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (GA, MA/FS)
- MFIP (formerly AFDC) and Medical Assistance (MF, MA)
- Minnesota Supplemental Aid and Medical Assistance (MS, MA)
- Minnesota Supplemental Aid and Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (MS, MA/FS)
- Refugee Cash Assistance and Medical Assistance (RC, MA)

The 1998 family cash assistance year-end caseload decreased by 3.8 percent with 11,254 cases in December 1998 compared to 11,695 cases in December 1997. During the first six months of 1999, the MFIP caseload decreased by 4 percent. The Minneapolis share of MFIP 1998 year-end cases was 75.7 percent of the Hennepin County total.

In August 1996, Congress passed legislation creating a new, time-limited assistance program for families. This program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaces AFDC and Family General Assistance. Minnesota's version of TANF is called MFIP (Minnesota Family Investment Plan). The monthly MFIP grant combines a cash portion and a separate food portion to qualifying families with children under 18, and to pregnant women.

MFIP provides financial incentives for employment. Grants for families with earnings are based on a standard that is 110 percent of the grant without earned income. The first 36 percent of a family's earnings is disregarded.

MFIP provides medical coverage and child care for up to one year after the family leaves MFIP. MFIP participants must be working and/or meet with an Employment Services Provider to develop a work plan.

MFIP is limited to 60 months in a person's lifetime. There are some exceptions to all the above regulations.

MFIP Benefit Standards (includes cash and food portions):

	With earned Income	Without earned Income
2 persons	\$ 689	\$ 626
3 persons	861	783
4 persons	1,021	928



General Assistance

The Minneapolis General Assistance year-end 1998 caseload was 2,779, down 2.3 percent from the previous year. The 1999 mid-year caseload was about the same with 2,764 cases.

General Assistance (GA) is a financial assistance program funded by the state to provide aid to low-income single persons or couples without dependent children. Eligible cases may receive General Assistance Medical Care and may be enrolled in the Food Stamp program also.

General Assistance is available to 16 categories of people, including persons who have a permanent illness, are mentally incapacitated, and those of advanced age.

General Assistance pays a flat grant amount based on the number of persons in the assistance unit. State grant standards effective since July 1, 1986, are as follows:

GENERAL ASSISTANCE STANDARD GRANTS

Single Person	\$203 per month
Couple	\$260 per month



Medical Assistance/ Supplemental Aid

In 1998 the Medical Assistance-only caseload (those who received only Medical Assistance or General Assistance Medical Care and no cash grant) in Minneapolis was 16,700, a decrease of 6.1 percent. In mid-year 1999, the caseload was 17,274.

Medical Assistance (Medicaid or MA) is a federal/state program which provides health care services to persons who meet certain income and/or categorical criteria.

The General Assistance Medical Care program (GAMC) is a state/county funded program for persons requiring medical care but ineligible for the federal Medical Assistance program. The total Minneapolis medical assistance caseload, including those who receive cash grants and/or food stamps as well as Medical Assistance, was 36,593 in December 1998.

In 1998, the Minnesota Supplemental Aid cases in Minneapolis totaled 5,960, a 4.2 percent increase from the previous year.

The Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA) program is a state/county funded program augmenting the income of some elderly and/or disabled persons receiving SSI (federal Supplemental Security Income) and/or RSDI (Retired and Survivors Disability Income) and who live independently in the community. MSA recipients receive a monthly cash grant and most are eligible for Medical Assistance.

In mid-1999 this caseload decreased to 5,074.



Emergency Assistance

Hennepin County had 1,180 Emergency Assistance applications in December 1998, which was a 6.7 percent decrease from the previous year. At mid-year 1999, Emergency Assistance applications increased 24 percent to 1,467. Forty-five percent of the applications were approved to receive the one-month emergency grant due to special eligibility requirements.

The Emergency Assistance program provides short-term financial assistance for families in a crisis due to fire, eviction, death, illness, accident or theft. Families must have children under the age of 21 to be eligible. A grant is provided for one 30-day period during any consecutive 12-month period. The amount is based on the nature of the crisis. The increased need for Emergency Assistance is primarily for utility payments, damage deposits, and shelter costs. (These case numbers are not available by the City of Minneapolis only.)

Other emergency programs are Emergency General Assistance, and Emergency MSA. In 1998, there was a monthly average of 377 Emergency GA cases and 131 Emergency MSA cases in Hennepin County. The majority of these involved Minneapolis residents.



Food Stamps

The Minneapolis food stamp caseload decreased by 4.6 percent from year-end 1997 to year-end 1998. The caseload decreased to 22,754 in December 1998. At mid-year 1999, the Minneapolis food stamp caseload remained about the same at 22,980. Minneapolis' share of the total Hennepin County food stamp caseload is estimated to be 73.1 percent.

The federal food stamp program provides food purchasing for low-income families and individuals. The program serves recipients of cash programs as well as low-income people and families who do not qualify for cash assistance. The MFIP recipient category is the largest group of food stamp participants, and the GA recipients are the next major group.

Food stamps are now disbursed through an electronic benefit transfer system at the stores in which recipients purchase food. Recipients use a plastic card instead of the paper coupons previously used. The amount spent is automatically transferred to the store's account. Each month the recipient's account is credited with the benefit amount. This decreases theft, fraud, and illegal use of food stamps. It also saves the government the costs that were associated with printing, transporting, storing, and protecting the paper coupons.

Federal legislation in 1997 limits the receipt of food stamp benefits for able-bodied adults (without dependents) to three out of 36 months unless they are working. These changes, along with the low unemployment rate, account for decreases in food stamp cases.

All Minneapolis neighborhoods have residents participating in the food stamp program.

The table below provides data for selected years showing the Minneapolis share of the total Hennepin County food stamp program.

**MINNEAPOLIS FOOD STAMP CASES
YEAR-END CASELOAD**

Month/Year	Hennepin Co. Caseload	Minneapolis Caseload	Minneapolis Share
Dec. 1988	26,678	21,875	82.0 %
Dec. 1989	29,799	24,130	81.0 %
Dec. 1990	33,742	27,133	80.4 %
Dec. 1991	36,040	28,857	80.1 %
Dec. 1992	40,006	29,548	74.0 %
Dec. 1993	41,670	30,451	73.1 %
Dec. 1994	38,518	28,960	73.3 %
Dec. 1995	37,039	27,728	74.8%
Dec. 1996	34,574	25,807	74.6 %
Dec 1997	32,176	23,842	74.1%
Dec. 1998	31,127	22,754	73.1%
June 1999	31,430	22,980	73.1%